PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET, (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

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TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week)..... 15 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year)..... $10 00.
Address: THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

DR. ABORN, Oculist and Aurist and Throat and Lung Physician, 134 Smithfield street.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1867. NO. 54.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

About six inches of snow fell at Springfield, Mass., yesterday, delaying railway trains.

A bedstead factory and several small buildings adjoining, corner of John and Oliver streets, Cincinnati, were burned Wednesday night. Loss about $30,000.

Prof. Watson, of the Michigan University, reports that, notwithstanding the light of the full moon and the smoky state of the atmosphere, a fine display of meteors was observed at Detroit yesterday morning. The maximum occurred at four o'clock, at which time he counted them at the rate of fifteen hundred per hour. The number actually visible was very much greater, and he had glimpses of a large number whose light feebly prevailed over that of the full moon.

The Washington friends of the President say that the dignified and pacific tone of his speech last night is a fair indication of the course he intends to pursue towards Congress during the coming session. They further add that if Congress will confine itself to legislation within the Constitution, Mr. Johnson will avoid taking issue with that body, and will endeavor to create a spirit of harmony between the branches of the Government.

It is reported on good authority that Secretary McCulloch recently tendered his resignation, and the President requested him to withdraw it. The Secretary complied.

The case of Braine, the alleged Chesapeake *pirate*, will be taken up in Brooklyn on Monday next.

The heirs of Auncke Jano, who claim the Trinity church property, met in convention at Pompkinsville, on Wednesday. There were two hundred men and women present.

At the New York City Republican Convention, Wednesday night, Hon. Wm. A. Darling was, on the first formal ballot, nominated for Mayor. The vote was ninety-two to fifty-six. Mr. Darling's competitor was Hon. Abraham Lent, State Senator.

Officer Woodbridge detected a thief named Maguire in the act of stealing, in New York, on Wednesday night, and the latter attempting to escape, the officer shot him dead.

Fernando Wood, in a speech on Wednesday night, accepted the nomination for the Mayoralty. He vigorously attacked the expensive honesty and respectable incompetency of Mayor Hoffman, and developed a comprehensive scheme of municipal reform, putting himself forward as the man to carry it through.

Mary Husband, a native of Spain, attempted to commit suicide in New York Wednesday, by shooting herself through the head. Her recovery is considered impossible.

Alexander Carter was killed at Norfolk, Va., Wednesday night, by Henry Warren. Both were marines. The murderer was arrested.

Weston arrived at Buffalo at one o'clock P. M. yesterday. He attended the theater in the evening, and left at midnight for Erie, on his tramp of one hundred miles.

Rev. C. E. Mellwaine, son of the Episcopal Bishop of Ohio, was married to a daughter of Bishop Lee, of Delaware, at St. Andrews Church, in Wilmington, Del., yesterday. The Bishop of Ohio assisted the Bishop of Delaware in the services.

The Tennessee State Teachers' Association, in session yesterday, memorialized the Legislature to pass a law inaugurating the Normal School system of teaching in the State. The question of mixing white and colored children in the same schools was not up for discussion to-day.

The Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad was opened yesterday to Waterville.

It is said the Canadian Government proposes to reduce letter postage in the Dominion to three cents.

C. L. Bates & Co., grocers, at Ottawa, Canada, had their warehouse burned yesterday. Loss $100,000; insured for $42,000.

Three hundred freedmen passed through Augusta, Ga., yesterday, *en route* to Charleston to embark for Liberia.

Mrs. Cynthia B. Newton, divorced ten years ago, died at Worcester, Mass., Tuesday morning from the effects of a severely made bride to be a mother. We doubt if even Chicago can beat that time on dispatching business.

A Maine paper states that a mechanic of that State has procured a patent for an invention for running shafting at right angles, or at any angle, without the use of gearing or belting. The idea is entirely novel. A side bar is placed in the angle, and moved forward by the action of a double crank on each shaft. The machinery runs without the least noise.

Business is now very dull in the shoe manufacturing towns of Massachusetts. The fall trade has not been quite so large as was expected, and now seems to be over. Many of the manufacturers are discharging a portion of their employees, and reducing their expenses. The prospect is that the winter will be hard one with many of the workmen and their families, as the season during which they had plenty of work was shorter than usual.

In a previous article on our new Russian-American possessions, we referred to the value of the cod fisheries recently discovered there. Although only in the second year of their prosecution, the yield to September 30th was 627,400 fish, or 788 tons, with the probability of twice this amount additional before the close of the season.

In Montreal a little French newspaper is published expressly to advocate annexation to the United States.

The supporters of Judge Chase, it is said, desire to have the next Republican National Convention meet in Cincinnati.

The North American Steamship Company are out with a notification to the effect that they intend to establish a line of California steamers, via Aspinwall and Panama. They say they have already equipped a sufficient fleet, and promise to carry freight and passengers cheaper than the other line.

The wholesale dry goods dealers of Brooklyn, have been in consultation upon a proposition to reduce the salaries of their clerks thirty per cent. on and after the 1st of January, owing to the ruinous decline in goods and consequent heavy losses.

The Daily State Guard.

The prospectus of the *Daily State Guard*, whose publication will be commenced in Harrisburg, on December 2d, has been received. The publishers, Robley Dunglison, Esq., Governor Geary's private Secretary, Wm. Forney, Esq., State Librarian and editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, and Levi Kauffman, Esq., are experienced journalists, and propose to make the *State Guard* a first class newspaper. It will be Republican in politics. Terms, $6 per annum.

SAYS a New York letter: There is reason to believe that General Garibaldi will soon be back in New York. A cable telegram to that effect, it is said, has been received from him by a relative here. It is fearful to think of the excitement which the apparition of the red-shirted hero would create not only among us, but especially among his old associates in the candle-making business on Staten Island.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S "Norwood" has been dramatized and brought out at the New York Theater. It is severely lashed by the critics, for its frequent profanity and other unclerical expletives. They seem to assume that these are the offspring of the story writer, instead of those of the play-wrights, Jo. Howard and Augustin Daly.

A little boy at Mount Pleasant, Pa., carried some powder and matches together in his trousers pocket. Another lad threw an apple at him which hit the pocket, ignited the matches and the powder occasioned his death.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens's Views.

Firmly in Favor of Congressional Reconstruction Plan.

He Opposes an Expediency Nomination for President.

Col. Forney a Candidate for Vice President.

His Private Assurances What He and Grant Can Do.

A Statement About the War Office.

Last Stone of the Capitol Extension in Place.

Establishment of an Artillery School at Fortress Monroe.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14, 1867.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

Thad. Stevens arrived here last night, and was visited at his residence to-day by a number of personal friends. He conversed freely on politics and the state of the country. He was not much disappointed, and not at all disheartened, he said, by the result of the late elections. He expected negro suffrage to be defeated when it was first presented to the people of the North, but it must not, on that account, be abandoned. It was a fundamental plank in the Republican platform, and must be pressed until it was carried. Alluding to the next Presidency, he had no particular personal preference but he was utterly opposed to the idea of running after any man and making him a candidate on his own terms. He was sure the Republican party was strong enough to elect its candidate on a square fight, without sailing under false colors and being trapped into an expedient or compromise. He hoped the Republican members would not be scared out of their principles by the late elections, but that they would stand up to the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and get the Southern States readmitted upon it in time to have them represented in the Electoral College. While the old gentleman was carnestly expatiating in this strain, the hour of four o'clock P. M., arrived, and he abruptly dismissed all his visitors by saying that under the direction of his medical adviser he must take his medicine and retire to bed. Secretary Seward called soon after, but was denied an interview, as the nurse in attendance said that nobody must be allowed to see Mr. S. after four o'clock.

Secretary for Vice President.

The latest phase of the Presidential movement is the mention of Colonel Forney's name for Vice President. Colonel Forney gives private assurances that he and Grant would sweep Pennsylvania by 50,000 majority.

General Schofield's Report.

General Schofield made a report of operations in Virginia to General Grant this morning, and afterward visited the President, with whom he held a long conference. He expressed his intention to arrest all men of whatever party or color who attempted to incite a war of races, as Lindsay, who was recently arrested by his order, did.

The St. Thomas Purchase.

The truth about the St. Thomas affair, of which much has been said in the newspapers lately, is that Mr. Seward has made a proposition to the Danish government to purchase the Islands of St. Thomas and St. Juan from the Danish government, for seven millions of dollars, provided a majority of the inhabitants can be got to transfer. A Danish Commissioner is now on his way to St. Thomas to ascertain the sense of the people on the subject.

The War Office.

A statement will soon be made public showing that the President had tendered the War Office to the late Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, who had agreed to receive it provided Mr. Seward was removed from the Cabinet.

The Capitol Extension.

The last stone of the Capitol extension was laid to-day. The scaffolding will all be removed by the time Congress meets. The corner-stone of the extension was laid by Daniel Webster during the Fillmore administration.

Fitz John Porter

Was at the War Department this morning, seeking an interview with General Grant in relation to his case.

An Artillery School.

Gen. Grant issued an order to-day directing the establishment of an artillery school at Fortress Monroe, to be composed of three field officers of artillery, at least five batteries, one from each regiment, and such other officers and enlisted men of artillery as, with or without application, may be ordered to the school. Practical instruction will be given in the construction and service of all kinds of artillery material and in gunnery and mathematics, as applied in the artillery service, duties of artillery troops in campaigns and sieges, construction of gun carriages and other material, and military law and history.

The President's Message.

It is understood the President will devote a considerable portion of his message to the questions of Finance and the collection of the revenue. He has in his possession evidence to show that upwards of one hundred millions of revenue from whisky alone have been lost to the Government during the last year by the inefficiencies and corruption of officials in the collections of the revenue, and a very large amount has been lost on tobacco from the same causes. It is the determination of the President to correct these abuses, and prevent these frauds. To do so the present system of collection will have to be changed, as will also many of the officers charged with this duty.

Rebel Gen. Crittenden Pardoned.

The President has pardoned G. B. Crittenden, late a Major General of the Confederate army, a graduate of West Point, and a son of the late Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky.

Gen Hancock En Route for New Orleans.

Information was received to-day that Gen. Hancock left St. Louis on the steamer for New Orleans.

Incendiary Speakers to be Arrested.

General Schofield decided to-day, after consulting the President, to arrest all persons making incendiary speeches in his District, or who shall do any act to array the white and colored races against each other.

Cincinnati Assessorship.

Gen. P. W. Strader will undoubtedly be appointed Assessor of the First District, Ohio.

Important Offices to be Filled.

At the coming session of Congress four important offices are to be filled—Minister to Austria, Consul General to Havana, Commissioner of Agriculture and Naval Officer at New York. Nominations for all these offices were pending before the Senate when that body adjourned, but under a rule of the Senate new nominations must be made in order to give that body authority to act. The President will not send in the names of any of those nominated heretofore for these positions.

WASHINGTON, November 13.

NEW ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Orders have been issued from Head Quarters of the army for the establishment of an artillery school at Fortress Monroe.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Welles is still in a critical condition, but slightly better. General Skinner, first Assistant Postmaster General, has recovered and was attending to duty to-day.

THE MARYLAND INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Judiciary was engaged in the Maryland investigation to-day. The case of the young colored woman who was awarded by a jury one cent damages for an assault by a white man, was investigated, and sentiments and expression of individuals as to loyalty or disloyalty inquired into. Nothing was elicited bearing on the question whether Maryland has a republican government. It is understood the impeachment investigation will be resumed in a few days. Gen. Grant and Col. Hillyer will be recalled.

THE TORNADO AT MATAMORAS.

The State Department is informed that five million dollars worth of property was destroyed by the tornado, October 8th. Six hundred houses were destroyed, and all the ranches for thirty miles around Matamoras thrown down. At the mouth of the river scarcely a house was left. All the river steamers were wrecked or disabled except one. Twenty persons were killed, and forty or fifty wounded.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

French Tax on Grain Removed.

ITALY'S ULTIMATUM TO FRANCE.

French Cabinet Appointments.

Speech of the Pope to French Officers.

His Holiness Perfectly Happy.

Feeling in Italy Against the French.

The King and Menabrea Unpopular.

RATTAZZI JOINS THE RADICALS.

Italian Reserves Called Out.

Garibaldi Still Closely Confined.

Italy's Ultimatum.

LONDON, November 14.—The *Times*, in a leading editorial on the Italian situation, refers to the last note of Prime Minister Menabrea, boldly declaring the abolition of the temporal power essential to the preservation of peace, and calls it Italy's ultimatum to France.

Postage to Belgium.

BRUSSELS, November 14.—By the new postal treaty negotiated between Belgium and the United States, the rate of postage on single letters weighing half an ounce or less is reduced to fifteen cents.

French Taxes Removed.

PARIS, November 14, Noon.—The French tax on grain and on foreign vessels has been removed.

Speech of the Pope.

PARIS, November 14.—Previous to the departure of the French troops from Rome, the Holy Father received the staff officers in a body at the audience chamber of the Vatican, and addressed them in the most feeling manner. He expressed his happiness at having the soldiers of France around him once more, but declared his happiness been so great as now, because of the recent peril in which he had been exposed. He returned thanks to the officers, to France, and to Emperor Napoleon for the deliverance of the Holy See. He was filled with grief to see Italy had sent out as a vanguard against Rome a horde of anarchists, upon whose flags were inscribed rapine and devastation. While the valor of the Pontifical troops had successfully defended the soil of the Church, the army of France had come to crown the splendid defense. The Pope continued by saying that in the midst of his trouble he had the consolation of receiving sincere expressions of Catholic sympathy from all parts of the world. His Holiness then terminated the interview by giving his apostolic blessing to the army, the people and the Emperor of France.

Pardoned.

LONDON, November 14.—Maguire, one of five prisoners convicted of murder before the special commission at Manchester, and condemned to death, has been pardoned by the Queen. All through his trial Maguire stoutly maintained his innocence, declaring he was not even present on the police van when Sergeant Brett was killed.

Decrease in Bullion.

LONDON, November 14, Evening.—The official returns of the Bank of England show the bullion has decreased £940,000 since the 7th.

No Meteoric Display.

LONDON, November 14.—There was a dense fog last night. No meteors were seen.

The Feeling in Italy.

LONDON, Evening, November 14.—Late dispatches received from Italy state that the feeling against the French on the part of the Italians has reached a perfect furore. The authorities have taken precautions to prevent another outbreak, which was imminent, and more French troops have been dispatched from Toulon for Civita Vecchia. King Victor Emanuel and Prime Minister Menabrea are very unpopular with the people. Baron Rattazzi, former Prime Minister, has openly joined the radical party. The King has called out the reserve of the Italian army, and ordered the formation of three large camps. Gen. Garibaldi is still closely confined. The Florence *Italia* of this morning, however, scouts the fear of a *coup d'etat* by the insurgents. The same authority asserts the National Diet will meet in a few days.

Col. Kelly in Belgium.

LONDON, November 14, Evening.—It is said the Fenian Kelly, who was rescued from the police at Manchester has appeared in Belgium.

Change in Russian Ministry.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 14.—It is reported, on good authority, that Alleut. General Nicolas Ignateff, at present Minister of Russia at Constantinople, will replace Prince Gortschakoff as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

London Money Market.

LONDON, November 14, Noon.—Consols 94¾; bonds 70¾; Erie, 40; Illinois 90.

LONDON, November 14, Evening.—Consols closed at 94 1-16@ 94¼; 20's, 70¾; Illinois Central, 90; Erie 40¾. American Securities closed heavy.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, November 14, Evening.—United States 5-20's 77.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, P. M., November 14.—Rentes very flat.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, November 13, Noon.—Cotton dull, declining; prices unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet; others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Evening.—Cotton closed easier; sales 10,000 bales. Corn 38s 9d. Wheat 11s for white California; No. 1 Milwaukee red 10s 10d. Barley 3s 9d. Oats 2s 11d. Pork 90s. Provisions—Beef 105s. Pork 72s. Lard 92s 3d. Cheese 58s. Bacon 59s.

Produce—Sugar 28s 6d. Petroleum spirits 2s., and refined 1s 8d.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, November 14.—Petroleum 46¾ francs for standard white.

BY MAILS.

The Papal Encyclical.

The *Roman Journal*, of the 9th ult., publishes the text of the Papal Encyclical lately referred to in a telegram. The following is a translation of the portion relating to Garibaldi:

"Venerable brethren, health and apostolic benediction! Cast your eyes around you, venerable brethren, and you will see with bitterest deplore with us the detestable abominations which now chiefly desolate unhappy Italy. As for us, we most humbly adore the impenetrable judgment of God, whose hand has pressed that we should live at this sorrowful period, when, by the acts of a few men, and notably of those who govern and direct public affairs in most unhappy Italy, the venerable rights and majesty of God and the laws of the Holy Church are utterly despised, and impiety uplifts its head unpunished, and triumphs. Hence all the iniquities, all the evils, and the impieties we behold with the utmost grief of our soul. Hence these numerous arrays of men who walk in impiety, serving under the standard of Satan, upon whose front is written "Hes." Turning their mouths against Heaven they blaspheme God, soil and despise all that is sacred, and treading under foot all Divine and human laws, breathe but carnage like rapacious wolves, losing their souls by the great sins, carrying away by violence the goods of others, afflicting the feeble and poor, increasing the number of unhappy widows and orphans, and in the corruption of their hearts shamefully satiating themselves with bad passions, to the great injury of society itself. It is by this race of lost men that we are now surrounded, venerable brethren. Actuated by a spirit altogether diabolic these men desire to unfold the standard of lies even in the midst of city, near the chair of St. Peter, the center of truth and Catholic unity. And the chiefs of the Piedmontese Government, who ought to repress such men, do not blush to support them with all their zeal, to give them arms and all necessaries, and to pave for them the way to the city. But let them tremble, although placed at the supreme head of a civil power, for by its very abuse it shall become under the weight of ecclesiastical chastisement and censure. And though in the humility of our heart we do not cease to pray, and with all our might supplicate God, rich in mercy, that He may bring these unfortunate men to a salutary penitence and into the right path of Justice, religion, and piety, we cannot be silent on the grave dangers to which we are exposed in this dark hour. We await with an entirely tranquil mind the course of events; whether they be contrived by deceit, by calumny, by treachery, and criminal falsehood, for we place all our hope and all our confidence in God, the author of our salvation, who is our stay and our courage in all our tribulations, who does not suffer that those who trust in Him should be confounded, who discovers the snares of the wicked and breaks the strength of sinners. In the meantime, we cannot refrain, venerable brethren, from pointing out first to you, and to all the faithful committed to your charge, the extremely sad condition and the serious danger in which we now find ourselves by the acts of the Piedmontese Government in especial. In fact, although we are defended by the bravery and devotion of our most faithful army, which has given proof, by its exploits of most heroic courage, it is nevertheless evident that it cannot resist the more considerable numbers of these most iniquitous aggressors. And although we experience great comfort from the filial piety testified to us by the remainder of our subjects, reduced to a small number by critical usurpers, we are reduced to regret deeply that they themselves necessarily feel the very serious dangers with which these ferocious battles of criminal men, who constantly terrify them with all kinds of menaces, who despoil and torment them in a thousand ways.

Brilliant Feat of Menotti Garibaldi.

The *Italie* gives the following account of a brilliant achievement of Menotti Garibaldi:

We learn by our advices from Isoletta, that Menotti Garibaldi, after beating the Papal forces on the frontiers, hurried by a march of unheard of audacity to the heights of Pavioli, while his father marched on Rome from the opposite side. The Pontifical artillery at Monte Pincio and the chateau St. Ange opened a well-sustained fire against him, but without doing any mischief. Tumults recommenced in the city, and a superior artillery officer was the first to fall. Garibaldi advanced from the side of Tivoli to attack the city at the same time. The troops at Villeri and Frosinone were recalled to Rome by telegraph; those of Viterbo are for the moment cut off. The troops that entered Civita Vecchia after the fight at Borghetto are still there. Those who are not acquainted with the City of Rome cannot possibly understand the audacity of Menotti Garibaldi's march. It has few parallels in military history. The heights of Pavioli consist of some hills of easy ascent between the Milvian bridge and the Porto del Popolo. These heights are little more than a mile from the Piazza del Popolo in the interior of Rome. But that is not all. They are defended by a bend of the Tiber, which can only be passed on that side by the Milvian bridge. On the other runs the Tevetone, which can only be crossed upon two bridges. These three bridges were kept by strong detachments of Papal soldiers. Menotti had then to cross one of them to command it. Once master of it, he ought clearly to be sure that his father would attack the city on the other side, or otherwise he would be shut up in a position which it would not be easy to leave. On the 13th, 14th and 15th of June, 1849, the Italians achieved prodigies of valor on those heights, and heroically disputed their possession with the French.

NEW ORLEANS.

General Hancock's Arrival Anxiously Awaited---A Reception Proposed

NEW ORLEANS, November 14.—Gen. Hancock's arrival is anxiously looked-for by the citizens, who are hopeful he will correct the abuses of the city administration. At a meeting of citizens last night, a Committee was appointed to prepare resolutions laying the currency resolution before General Hancock, and requesting him to act for their relief. The present bills of the city issue are at 17 per cent. discount; small notes of the same issue are only three per cent. Five dollar bills, which a few days ago were only three per cent. discount, are now fifteen and seventeen. The *Times* lays the blame upon the treasury officials.

The *Bulletin* says General Hancock comes to this community with the record of an educated and accomplished soldier and gentleman, and he should be welcomed as such.

The *Picayune* says the most substantial, effectual and best reception to welcome him here, present him their views of the necessities of the hour, and especially those unconnected with political affairs, and suggests that a committee be appointed to receive General Hancock, and explain to him the city's deplorable condition.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 14, 1867.

CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, and D. L. Moody, of Chicago, were among the speakers at the Y. M. C. A. Christian Convention here to-day.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

In the Protestant Episcopal Convention, a report was made in favor of the division of the Diocese.

NEGRO HUNG.

A mulatto named Sylvester Miller, was hung to-day at Bolinbroke for the murder of another negro named George Firmen. The culprit made a dying speech, in which he declared rum was the cause of the crime.

SUSPENDED.

John W. Patterson, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Virginia, was to-day suspended by the President, on a charge of misconduct in office.

FIRES.

Fires occurred this evening at the piano warehouse of Geo. Steeke & Co., Walker street; loss $10,000. At the blind and sash manufactory of Jackson & Steemitz, on Forty-second street; loss $21,000—insured: and at Nos. 29, 31 and 33 Ship, occupied by Leland, Watt, cotton merchant; McCoy & Co., and Rowland & Lane, provision dealers; loss $30,000—partially insured.

CHIVALRY.

Pollard, the Southern Historian, Attacked by Two of the Wise Family--- He is Wounded in the Arm---The Assailants Arrested.

BALTIMORE, November 14.—About twelve o'clock to-day, as E. A. Pollard, the historian of "Lee and his Lieutenants," was passing in front of the Maltby House, he was approached by a son and nephew of Henry A. Wise, named John and Douglas Wise, each of whom fired a shot at Pollard, one passing through his right arm, he having his wife on his left arm at the time. Pollard drew a pistol, but was unable to raise it on account of the wound, and the ball from his weapon struck the pavement. The Wises came up from Richmond this morning to obtain satisfaction from Pollard for a letter recently published by the latter, in reply to a letter of Henry A. Wise on his (Pollard's) History of the War, and had previously declared their intention to shoot him at sight. They are both in custody to await examination.

FLORIDA.

Convention Election---No Whites Voting.

AUGUSTA, November 14.—The election on the question of Convention is quietly progressing in Florida. There is no doubt but that the Convention will be carried by a large majority, as the whites are indifferent. A dispatch from Tallahassee states that the election is going on quietly. There are very few votes against the Convention, the whites generally declining to vote.

OMAHA.

Destructive Fire---The Pacific Railway Opened to Cheyenne.

OMAHA, November 14.—A letter from Dakota county says on the 8th that region was visited by one of the most destructive fires that ever occurred in that section. Thirty-five thousand dollars' worth of hay and grain were destroyed.

The Pacific Railroad was opened to Cheyenne yesterday. There was a grand jubilee by the railroad men and citizens.

STATE NEWS.

The will of Mr. Josiah McDowell, late of Peters township, Franklin county, was admitted to probate last week, in which he bequeaths to Rev. Thomas Creigh, D. D., of Mercersburg, his aged and honored pastor, a farm situated in Peters township, containing over two hundred acres.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company offer for rent the Logan House, Altoona, Union Depot Hotel, Pittsburgh, and the Dining Saloon, at Harrisburg. The company stipulates that they are to be kept as first-class hotels, for the accommodation of passengers over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A number of young gentlemen in Harrisburg have organized what they call a Literary Senate, and the Harrisburg *Telegraph* informs us that the Senate of Pennsylvania was chosen as a model, and the rules of the same adopted for its government. These young men may have fondly hoped to become ornaments to society, but having taken either branch of the Legislature of Pennsylvania as a model for their future the attainment of their hopes would seem to have been given up.

Charters were issued during the present week for two new Councils of the Order of United American Mechanics, one to be called Pawnee Council, No. 140, to be located at Churchtown, Lancaster county, and the other to be called Leesport Council, No. 141, to be located at Leesport, Berks county.

The Nelson Tryrrel farm in the oil region was recently sold for $50,000. Three years ago, during the fever of speculation in oil territory, Mr. Tryrrel refused $200,000 for the same property. He has owned it for the term of twenty-two years, when he bought it for one dollar per acre.

A disgraceful fight took place at Pioneer on Monday between one Jeremy O'Connor and a negro called Black Ned, which lasted two hours, the negro being severely beaten. No arrests of course.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

Trial of Lewis K. McCoy, for the Murder of Joseph McDonald---The Prosecution---Closing Proceedings of Sunday School Institute.

Our Steubenville Correspondence.

STEUBENVILLE, November 13, 1867.

On the opening of Court this morning, three more jurors were secured, which completed the complement. The first witness sworn was Geo. W. Newman, who testified that on the 6th of April he went up on the train, Joseph McDonald being in the party; when we got to McCoy's Station got off train at upper end of the platform, went to put my tool chest away. McDonald was standing at lower end of platform; did not see McCoy at that time; I saw him afterwards at the dining room door; when I came out of the office I started down the road by myself; McDonald had not started down at that time, but passed me shortly afterwards; I was about thirty or forty yards from the platform when McDonald passed me; he was by himself; he overtook the crowd at the corner of the house; they were walking fast. I did not overtake the party until after the shooting. McDonald was just passing me when I saw a man standing at the door of the house with a gun. When he first aimed, McDonald was close to me; it made me stop; McDonald ran to his party down the street. Only a few paces intervened between the gun and Mr. Bates, Smithfield; W. H. Crew, Salem; H. Morrey, Mt. Pleasant; B. J. Yost, Warren; John Barrett, Wells; Thomas Roberts, Cross Creek; Secretary, Rev. J. Buchanan. Treasurer, W. H. Clokey, Smithmarsh; and Messrs. L. Borland, Wm. Vermillion, R. Shepard, Jr., J. H. Lindsay, John O'Neal, C. Kinsman and Robert George. S. N. P.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

Important Results in Boston.

The Boston correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows: "During the last four weeks the inventor has been making some very important and successful experiments with hydrocarbon oils as a fuel for generating steam, and the results obtained have settled forever the practicability of using liquid fuel. Faults have been remedied, improvements have been made, and the process reduced to such a state of perfection that a company has been formed composed of some of the wealthiest business men of the city, for the purpose of manufacturing Col. Foote's apparatus on a large scale, and introducing it into manufacturing establishments where coal is consumed in large quantities. Contracts have also been made for using it on several railroads leading into this city. But the practical use of liquid fuel does not stop here. Colonel Foote has decided to submit his invention to the severest test possible, with a view to convince the scientific and commercial world that the use of liquid fuel is bound to create a revolution in ocean and river navigation. The iron steamship Island City, formerly owned by the Cahaba and Alabama Packet, built on the Clyde, has recently been purchased for use in developing the test. She is now receiving the simple apparatus for burning oil into her furnaces and the vessel is ready for a few weeks. The Island city will take on board a supply of fuel sufficient for an extended trip, and will visit New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other Atlantic ports, and then make an ocean trip. The liquid fuel for this proposed trip will be confined in iron tanks and the displacement in the vessel in part. It will be very small. The facts expected to be demonstrated by this test are as follows: Utility, economy, manageability and safety of petroleum and other hydrocarbon oils as a fuel, and a solution of the problem as to how steam craft can make long voyages with profit. The great difficulty at the present time is not so much in the expense of coal as in the great bulk and tonnage occupied, for it is well known that one-half of the carrying capacity of steamers on long voyages is taken up by the fuel transportation. Hence the importance attached to the proposed severe test of Colonel Foote's plan to demonstrate a large saving on fuel and a small displacement in bulk and tonnage by the use of his invention. Another progressive step with liquid fuel is in its application to the steam fire engine. The recent experiments on Nos. 3, and the efficient manner in which it worked at the Federal street fire have resulted in the Committee on the Fire Department recommending, on hand, which was left in the hands of the Committee for disposal.

During the afternoon the members of the Society were conveyed in carriages through the city, and visited all places of notein the suburbs. In the evening about two hundred officers and citizens sat down to a magnificent banquet at the Southern Hotel, at which the following regular toasts were given:

First, "The Government of the United States; the Army and Navy." Responded to by Gen. Sherman.

"The Army of Tennessee"—response by Col. T. L. Dickey.

"Gen. Grant, first commander of the Army of the Tennessee." Response by Gen. Reid.

"The Honored Dead of the Army of the Tennessee. March to the Sea." Response by Gen. Hazen.

"Our Comrades of the Armies of the Union." Gen. Belknap.

"The Commanders of the Army of the Tennessee." Gen. Schurz.

"The Memory of McPherson." Response by Gen. Strong.

"The Volunteer Soldier." Response by Gov. Fletcher.

"The loyal men and women of the Union." Response by Captain Hinkle, of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad pass under the Ohio.

Mr. Smith, in presenting the resolution, said the matter was one of great importance, and while he had no doubt it would be proper for the Councils to act in order that it might be acted upon at the earliest moment.

Mr. Mowry said it was possible that the next proposed bridge would be erected on the line of the railroad company would be to remove the track from the common ground to the hill, and tunnel through the city.

Mr. Dill also spoke against the resolution.

A vote was then taken when the resolution was declared lost.

Mr. Smith offered an ordinance permitting McIlvaine, Smith & Co., to re-open laying the pavement in front of A. H. Foglish's property on Ridge street, number 1866. Laid on the table.

REPAIRING STREETS.

Mr. Denham presented a resolution instructing the Superintendent of Water Works to repair the pavements on Jackson street, which had been removed for the purpose of laying water pipe.

Mr. Mowry moved to amend by adding that all street in the city in a similar condition be included. The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Council then adjourned.

SELECT BRANCH.

Members present: Messrs. Brown, Drum, Engle, Gahagan, Gilfillan, Irwin, Rodereck, Shafer, McCormick, Pace, J. C. Patterson, A. D. Smith, W. Smith, Thomas and President McBrier.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Irwin presented a petition from the Hutchinson Oil Refining Company, asking permission to construct a switch from the railroad to their premises. Referred to Committee on Streets, with power to act.

Mr. Myler, a petition for a water pipe from the corner of Fifth avenue and Manhattan to Page street. Referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, a petition for a water pipe on Carson street. Referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. Mothersall, a petition from property holders on Wylie avenue, asking permission to open the same. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Brown presented a petition from the citizens residing on and near Limestone, asking for the opening of the same, and for cars to reach their property. Referred to the Street Committee.

GRADE ON TAGGART STREET.

Mr. Myler presented the petition, showing the grade of Taggart street, as submitted to the Committee by the City Engineer. Adopted.

COMMON GROUNDS.

Mr. English presented the report of the Park Improvement Commission, accompanied by the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the report of the Park Commission be and the same is hereby accepted, and ordered to be filed.

Resolved, That the plan and specifications of Messrs. Mitchell, Grant & Co., submitted by the Park Commission with their said report for the main entrance to the Public Parks in the City of Allegheny, on the Common Grounds, and Seminary Hill, be and the same are hereby approved.

The report was accepted and the resolutions adopted.

LAYING OF WATER PIPES.

Mr. Thomas presented the report of the Water Committee, recommending the laying of water pipes on Fifth alley and Juniata street, and presented also a resolution authorizing the same to be done.

Mr. A. D. Smith was opposed to laying any more water pipes until this session. He thought they could go along without it.

Mr. Brown said the Committee had not recommended the laying of water pipe wherever it could be dispensed with, but in every instance where they had recommended the resources would pay from fifteen to twenty per cent. on the investment.

Mr. Hall said he did not like to object to laying water pipe, but he could not vote for it when there was no money in the Treasury.

Mr. Brown said that if the Finance Committee had issued bonds as they were instructed to do by Councils, there would have been money in the Treasury sufficient to defray the expenses.

Mr. Hall thought the Finance Committee had done what they were directed to do by Councils.

Mr. Myler thought they had better lay the latest pipe at sixty per cent. on the investment.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution authorizing the transfer of thirty thousand dollars to appropriation No. 11 (water), was referred to the Finance Committee.

CITY CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

Mr. A. D. Smith submitted the report of the City Controller, showing the expenditures for the month, accompanied by a resolution authorizing the payment of the bills:

RECAPITULATION.

No. 2—Engineers and Firemen.....	$333 99
No. 3—Gas.....	230 31
No. 5—Streets and Bridges.....	1,330 35
No. 10—General Fund.....	2,241 21
No. 11—Water Works.....	1,297 33
No. 13—Gas.....	1,297 33
Total bills for October.....	$20 099 38
Previously paid.....	199 341 81
Warrants outstanding.....	407 54
Total to date.....	$219,894 73

The report was received and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution authorizing the Finance Committee to borrow $5,000, which was adopted.

Mr. Myler presented the report of the Committee on Streets, accompanied by an ordinance authorizing the opening of Rebecca street. The report was received.

The resolution authorizing the opening of Rebecca street was then taken up, and after considerable discussion was defeated.

Mr. Smith presented the report of the Finance Committee, in which they report adversely to the semi-monthly payment of city employees. The report also contained a resolution prohibiting committees and officers from contracting debts without the authority of Councils. The report was received and the resolution stricken out.

Mr. Mothersall presented a resolution authorizing the payment of the bill of Smith & Co., contractors for grading Franklin street, amounting to $523 30, and authorizing the same to the wharf Improvement fund. Adopted.

Mr. Myler offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Engines to purchase a hose carriage for the Manchester Hose Company. Referred to Committee on Engines.

On motion adjourned.

THE OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—The members of the Ohio River Survey party, under Col. Sigmund Lowe, have just returned to Pittsburgh. They made a survey of the river from Cooper Mills to Cincinnati, a distance of four hundred and sixty-six miles and two thousand four hundred and thirty-two feet from Pittsburgh. They then proceeded to Evansville to survey the river from that point to Cairo, Illinois, but the river had risen about five feet, they suspended their operations for the present. The average fall of the river is about six inches to the mile. The members of the party appear to be in excellent health.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE METEORS.

Large Numbers Seen in New York, Delaware and Illinois.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Three hundred and thirty-four meteors were seen

☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL IS the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, CAREFULLY PREPARED. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

☞ DR. ABORN, Oculist and Aurist and Throat and Lung Physician, 134 Smithfield street.

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL is *the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this city and other cities, and that leading* charcter *in that and other cities, and that leading dry-goods commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within twenty-five miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

SECRETARY STANTON, when in this city last week, spoke in warm and decided terms of Gen. GRANT, and gave such indorsement of him as only those having had his opportunities for judging can give.

THE statement is made on the authority of a private dispatch that the President declares that he will yield to no pressure for the removal of Mr. MCCULLOCH, whose policy has his entire approval. There is no prospect of a Cabinet change of any kind. It is stated also, on authority of the same character, that "from the expressed views of Congressmen, there is no prospect of Messrs. STEVENS and BUTLER gaining a respectful hearing in the House in favor of their repudiation scheme."

THE *Independent* says: "Out of every three Republicans whom one meets, two are chiefly anxious for the success of negro suffrage, and the third for the success of Gen. GRANT." And the editor proceeds to state that "this third Republican will most likely be found to have either refrained from voting at all at the late elections or to have voted with the Democrats." He who will deliberately put forth sentiments like the above—to say nothing about the fact that it is the editor of a religious paper that does it—is utterly unfit to instruct much less lead the Republican party.

THE Boston *Traveller* estimates the amount of the present manufacturing interest of that city at not less than two hundred millions—the manufactures of the State amounting to three hundred millions per annum. "As Boston capital owns and Boston citizens direct the looms and spindles of Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Salisbury, Holyoke, Chicopee, Salmon Falls, Dover, Saco, Biddeford, Lewiston, Dexter, and innumerable other small places," says the *Traveller*, "it will be seen that the interests of Boston in the domestic manufactures of the country greatly surpass those of any other city on this continent." Our contemporary is a little too fast. The manufactures of Pittsburgh—that is, what we mean at home when so speaking and what is abroad understood as Pittsburgh—stood three years ago at rising one hundred millions—and Pittsburgh capital and Pittsburgh citizens are in vast factories and kindred operations not included in this.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, which styles itself one of the most Radical of all the Radicals, takes decided ground against the course proposed by the Radicals in the Alabama Convention and in favor of that of the minority; as laid down in their report on the suffrage question. It was submitted by Mr. PERRY and "requires a residence of "twelve months in the State, and gives the "franchise to all male citizens of twenty-"one years and upwards, who shall take an "oath to support the Constitution of the "United States and the union of the States "thereunder, with the Constitution of the "State of Alabama, disfranchising only "those who violated the rules of civilized "warfare during the war, and persons convicted of infamous crimes."

The majority or Radical report first "provides for the enfranchisement of all male "citizens of twenty-one years and upwards, "without regard to race, color or previous "condition, who have resided in the State "over six months previous to the election, "excepting only those who, while engaged "in rebellion, violated the rules of civilized "warfare, and those convicted of treason "and other infamous crimes: Those who, "being registered at present, shall at the "next election refuse to vote, for or against "the ratification of the constitution are "thenceforth to be disfranchised. The oath "presented for voters requires an abandon-"ment of the doctrines of secession, with "the acceptance of the political and civil "equality of all men, and a promise not "to prosecute others for adherence to the "Union."

The *Tribune* declares that it is in "favor of restoring the body of the lately rebellious Southern people to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizenship, on an equality with the blacks whom our arms have emancipated and enfranchised; and we would have the conventions now in session and soon to meet, make that restoration the order of the day until it is accomplished, to the end that all reasonable cause of complaint may be taken away."

Our Chicago contemporary sums up its views as follows:

"The time for vengeful and vindictive legislation is passed. When the rebellion broke down, a sour apple tree should have held Davis, Breckinridge and half a dozen more of the chief conspirators. The sacredness of the Union needed the vindication that the public choking of these enemies of mankind would have afforded. But time with its healing has allayed the animosities of war, and the man who would now enter upon a career of blood would not be more insane than he who supposes that he can so shape legislation in Congress or in convention, as to confiscate the property or permanently destroy the citizenship of a whole people. The greater includes the less. Whatever, then, short of such, di-tran chisement, or confiscation, is calculated to vex or harass the Southern masses is reprehensible in so far as it can be characterized as revengeful and vindictive."

All this from one of the most Radical as well as leading papers in the Radical West, is evidently uttered without the least fear of being stigmatized a "weather cock" by some organ grinder or Sir ORACLE. We advise the *Tribune* to look out.

PURE WATER.

We have had shown to us what appears to be a feasible plan for purifying, as well as obtaining a large supply of good, wholesome water for our cities, a desideratum much needed since the discovery of oil and the extension of the city limits. The plan has been submitted to competent hydraulic engineers, and meets with their hearty approval. Emanating, as it does, from one of our oldest and most respected citizens, a mechanic himself for many years, and now retired from business, it deserves more than a passing notice, and should engage the thoughtful consideration of our city officials, who are the guardians of the people's health. The plan proposed is to erect a "Coffer dam," of sufficient size, on the river shore, near low-water line, resting on a foundation of piles driven deep enough to give proper support to the walls above; the area within the "Coffer dam" to be excavated to the level of a pump well which would be erected at the engine house, so as to admit of the water flowing through a double line of pipe from dam to well.

A well of sufficient capacity should be dug and lined near engine house, and connected with coffer dam by a double line of pipe. The water to be pumped from this well into the basin.

The coffer dam in connection with the river would filter the water, the basin of the river being filled to a considerable depth with sand and gravel, the water, in its passage to the dam would deposit all its impurities on the surface of the river bottom, and the current would carry these impurities away as fast as they might accumulate.

By the above plan it is believed not only sweet, pure and wholesome water would be obtained, but economy would be effected in the pumping machinery, which is often troubled by accumulations of sand, gravel and filth in the strainer. The cost of this improvement is estimated not to exceed $30,000.

The plan for the above improvements can be seen at our office by any person so desiring.

WHY THE PEOPLE ARE FOR GRANT.

The Philadelphia *Post*, a spicy paper, lately established in the interest of Mr. CHASE, prints a Washington telegram which, speaking of the GRANT movement, says: "It is the opinion of the best informed politicians that the hurrah movement" will soon die out. The writer could have known little of the temper of the country, or the real character of the GRANT movement. Never was there one with which the politicians had so little to do. It originated with the people, and it is among them; and whoever is unable to interpret it observes not well, and has but a feeble comprehension of the philosophy of popular action. It is the moderation, the firmness, the proven capacity and tried fidelity of General GRANT, far more than his military fame—great and solid as that is—which make him popular with the people and an available candidate. These are reasons which will not soon die out. Of all men in the world, GRANT's fame rests on no ephemeral basis. For more than six years the eyes of the nation have been turned on him more fixedly than on any other man. He has been the foremost actor, shoulder-ing mountains of responsibility, in the greatest drama in modern history. There could be no severer test; and he went through it all with increasing satisfaction to the people at every step, and came out with such applause and homage as intelligent people give only to first rate capacity and great deeds. When these deeds are forgotten, and the history of GRANT's part in the war of the Rebellion is effaced, will the movement in favor of him for the Presidency "die out." We ask our Philadelphia contemporary to remember this.

ACTS BETTER THAN PROFESSIONS.

SENATOR WADE wants Gen. GRANT to back up his professions with some act—no matter what, be it necessary or unnecessary—something or other, just to make a show and a noise. BEN. BUTLER might play the demagogue in that way, but GRANT is no such man, and does business in no such way. He keeps doing, and what he does is from a conscientious sense of duty, without caring a fig what, so far as he is concerned, becomes of the Presidency. In that way he has become a candidate in spite of himself. We all know he has held the South with a steady hand, and inspired the District Commanders—in fact, he has worked the reconstruction machinery so as to secure favorable results in the Southern States. Senator WADE cannot be ignorant of this; and we are inclined to suspect that the demand for "some act" is in the hope of getting something whereby to injure GRANT rather than benefit him. But we beg to refresh the memories of Senator WADE and others like him, with a few facts connected with the passage of the reconstruction bill:

The bill had been returned to the House with the clause providing that the President should not displace the military commanders appointed without the advice and consent of the Senate, and had passed the House in that form, when Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, presented a joint resolution, which was lost, confering on the President full power in preventing such removals, conferred on the Senate by the bill in its original form. Governor Boutwell came to his seat in the House directly from the Senate, and of the 141 members who voted on the question, and immediately following the examination of Governor Boutwell by that committee on the 20 preceding days, 41 of whom were Republicans, Gen. GRANT was interrogated at the instance of Mr. Bingham, one of the most prominent members of the committee, who expected to elicit from him something prejudicial to the political regarding southern railroad affairs. Inasmuch as Governor Boutwell is beyond doubt one of the most cautious business men in Congress, it is fair to presume that he felt convinced that the statement of Gen. GRANT—a statement which he was in full sympathy with the Congressional policy of reconstruction—was one which would not have altered the resolution above referred to.

It must now be evident to every reflecting person that the true policy to be pursued in the South is a conciliatory one. The radical party, especially in Virginia, has shown that it has numbers and resolution sufficient for the emergency. A persecuting, proscriptive course towards them is not only inconsistent with former professions, but is every way impolitic. Conciliation and the maintenance of friendly relations should therefore be the aim of all, for the benefit of all. The friendly relations recommended cannot be maintained without the recognition of the situation as it is—not as between races having different civil and natural rights—but the same, whatever difference there may be in material wealth or social condition. And the constitutions to be formed will undoubtedly embrace this as a prominent article, as well as an underlying principle of the whole. Without this they would not be adapted to the condition of the country. And it is to be hoped that a liberal spirit will pervade the Conventions, so that their work shall tend to the pacification of the several States, and the contentment of all good citizens.

Railroad Ticket Agents Excluded from New York.

An old statute has been discovered in New York, which prevents any railroads, not incorporated by the laws of that State, from opening offices or selling tickets within the State, under a heavy penalty. It shuts up the offices of the Allentown line, the New Jersey roads, the Pennsylvania Central, the Great Western, and every other railroad not chartered in New York. The Commissioners of Emigration have insisted on the enforcement of the law, and the Castle Garden ticket agencies will be abolished, except so far as the New York roads are concerned.

IT is yet undecided whether Mr. Edward Thornton will accept the English mission at Washington. He is connected with several leading Portuguese families, and had previously been appointed Minister to Portugal. It is by no means certain that he will not prefer Lisbon to Washington as a residence, in which case the British Government will have to appoint another minister here, but will have gained two months' desirable delay in the settlement of questions connected with the rebellion.

A BOSTON paper says:

A Massachusetts man who is engaged in building bridges upon the Pacific Railway, near the present terminus of the road at Cheyenne City, writes that he is at work in plain sight of the Rocky Mountains, which shows how far the road has advanced. The workmen are now protected at night by companies of friendly Indians, but the red skins keep up such a noise that the laborers enjoy but little sleep.

Good enough for them! Let the pestiferous Yankees stay at home, and not wander off to the base of the Rocky Mountains to build rail-road bridges. These fellows will be the ruin of the country yet, if they keep on so.

THE *Independent* says that among the jobbers and commission houses there is a pretty general opinion the dry goods trade "hardpan" has been reached, and that there will be no more softening of prices. More business is being done and little feeling prevails. It is possible, however, that the great distress prevailing among the laboring classes in England and France may have the effect of forcing goods to this market and keeping down prices. Of late the importations have greatly diminished.

An anomaly in the recent election in Massachusetts was, that the prohibition party literally voted for a candidate for Governor who does not practice the precepts laid down in its catechism; while on the other hand the rum party voted for a gentleman, his opponent, who is a practical temperance man. A number of very able men have been elected to the next Legislature. Last year there were two colored men elected; now, only one.

In conversation with a prominent Southern politician a few days since, Chief-Justice Chase remarked that he was more Radical in name than in fact, and added that he was troubled by indirect friends.—*Washington Dispatch.*

We greatly fear the Chief Justice will incur the displeasure of Sir Oracle, and the wrath of the organ-grinder. Should such a calamity befall him, the Lord help the man.

A GENERAL CONVENTION of American inventors will be held in Chicago on the 21st of November, for the purpose of organizing for mutual protection. Inventors are urgently invited to attend. On the protection of their interests, it is held that civilization in no small degree depends.

WALRUSSIA.

The Principal Ports and Characteristics of the Country.

Excursions have lately been set on foot for the purpose of obtaining more definite information in regard to the products and productive capabilities of this remote territory. Coal is obtained at Nanaimbo, in large quantities, at a depth of about two hundred and seventy feet, the vein varying in thickness from two and a half to six feet. About the Alaska peninsula coal of the best quality crops out on the very shore, and at accessible points. Nanaimbo is but an inconsiderable town, and depends solely on the demand for coal. The citizens of British Columbia are anxious for annexation to the United States, and believe that under our government it will prosper rapidly, which it cannot do as a remote British colony. The soil of Vancouver's Island is not well adapted to farming, except on the streams. The whole region is thickly wooded with pine and fir, and though the trees are not large they make the clearing up of the land a laborious task. The town is supplied by some dozen farms, on the islands near by, with grain and vegetables. There are no flouring mills yet in operation, and grain is only used for stock feeding. Wheat is selling for a cent and a quarter per pound. There is a wonderful growth of berries in the summer, and fish and game are abundant. The best farming districts of the island are the Samuich Valley near Victoria, and Comex, a settlement of 300 persons, seventy miles north of Nanaimbo. It is said there are rich deposits of iron and copper among the hills on this part of the island. Those of iron are near by, and if the ore is sufficiently rich, and is abundant, the cheapness and proximity of the coal deposits will be likely to bring about their development. The prospect here is very romantic, the rugged cascade mountains, exceeding even the wild scenery of Arizona and New Mexico. The outlines of the mountains are deeply notched, the tips are snow clad, and the sides dark with pine and fir. Nearly opposite Nanaimbo is the mouth of Frazer river, where a few hundred Chinamen now have the sole business of digging gold. About two thousand miners are employed in the Carriboo mines, and the yield has been better than for several seasons past. Victoria, which is located on the southern extremity of the island, and which sprung up under the Frazer river excitement of 1858-9, and attained a population of 20,000 persons, has gradually diminished until it now numbers but 4,000 souls. Trade is exceedingly dull, and all the cheaper shops and dwellings are unoccupied. On the whole, however, the prospects of British Columbia are not flattering—the people are not increasing their means, either in agriculture, mining or trade, and they are three to one in favor of annexation to the United States.

The National Wool Growers' Association.

The National Wool Growers' Association will meet in the Court House, in this city, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., and continue in session for two or three days. The meeting will be an important one, as it will represent not only the interest of sheep husbandry, but many other important branches of trade, being the only organization representing the husbandry interests of the country. The majority of the people are directly dependent upon agricultural products for their support and prosperity, and the husbandry interest involves a much larger capital than all others combined. The National Wool Manufacturers' Association is in complete unison with the Wool Growers' Association, as regards the wool and woolen interests of the country, including the important question of a tariff. The meeting will embrace some of the best informed minds of the country, and it is expected that there will be delegates present from a majority of the States of the Union. Politics will be eschewed, but at the same time all the different shades of opinion will be represented and advanced. The discussions on the different breeds of sheep and grades of wool will also prove interesting and instructive.

THE New York *Evening Post* is earnestly advocating intelligent suffrage as the best solution of the present political difficulties. It advises the southern conventions to put it into the new constitutions, to disfranchise nobody, and to plant themselves on the most liberal ideas; and assures them that Congress will be glad to see them thus correct the faults of its reconstruction bills, and will sustain their work. The Albany *Evening Journal* and other staunch Republican papers give their hearty assent. The *Tribune* cannot fail to advocate this policy, in consistency with its "universal amnesty and universal suffrage" theory, and we may reasonably expect to see it prevail. It will remove the chief causes of the reaction.

A LETTER from Prince Edward's Island declares that a large majority of the people are in favor of annexation to the United States, and that a paper is likely to be started there to advocate the measure. Should such an event as annexation occur, it is thought wonderful developments of the fisheries and of the agricultural resources of the provinces, and of various industries would at once be made. Prince Edward's Island, with proper encouragement for enterprise, might be made a perfect garden, and wealth would speedily crown all such enterprise.

A NEW YORK paper which plumes itself on its exclusive intelligence from all parts of the world, really surpasses itself to-day, by giving an account of Gen Banks's arrival at the capital of Mexico, and his official reception by President Juarez. This report, showing the high opinion in which he is held, must be very gratifying to Gen. Banks, who has been seen in our streets almost every day since his reported departure for Mexico.—*Boston Traveller.*

SOUTHERN RAILROADS are doing very poorly. The managers say that it is difficult for them to pay their running expenses and repair accounts, and that the Government must wait a little longer for their "little bills" for rolling stock, &c., furnished during the military occupation of the roads.

A WASHINGTON letter says: "It is rumored that Mrs. Lincoln proposes to visit Washington, with the 'presents' which she has been vainly endeavoring to dispose of in New York. Descriptions of some of the articles are preserved here, in her autograph, as she was in the habit of writing a detailed description of the toilette which she intended to wear on State occasion, and hand it to the reporters, but none of the 'points' might be overlooked. She will meet with but little sympathy here, where her personal, political and peculiary career at the White House is so well known."

CHANCELLOR Ostermann, of Russia, had been condemned to death by the Empress Elizabeth. The executioner had placed the Chancellor's head upon the block, had bared his neck and raised the ax. At that moment an officer came up and announced that the Empress had granted Ostermann his life but condemned him to perpetual exile. The old minister quietly bowed his head in acknowledgment, and said, without the slightest trace of emotion in his countenance, "I would thank you for my cap and perruque."

MOTHERS, BEWARE OF OPIUM.

BROWN'S NURSERY CORDIAL,

The only Infant Remedy that contains no Opium.

Every mother in the land can now feel confident that there is a remedy for her suffering in aut that is in no way injurious, but a positive benefit, as it softens the gums abates inflammation and acts as a tonic upon the stomach and bowels. For infants suffering with diarrhœa, wind cholic, flatulency, restlessness and kindred complaints, it is a speedy and safe remedy; all other infant preparations contain opium and are not safe. Mothers, give this a trial. Sold by all druggists and by

MCCLARRAN & MCKENNAN, Druggists.

85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

METCALFE'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY

Is truly the wonder of the age. Cases of Rheumatism that have baffled the skill of the first doctors of this city, have been completely cured by a few doses, and it is so infallible as anything prepared by human hands can be. Sold by all Druggists.

Dyspepsia has sent thousands to untimely graves, who might have been saved by Metcalfe's Anti-Bilious Pills, if they had but known their value. The worst cases have been cured by them. For sale by all Druggists.

Metcalfe's Honey Cough Balm is fast taking the place of all the old-fashioned cough remedies. It never fails to relieve the most violent colds, and for throat diseases, it is invaluable. Price $1. Sold by all Druggists.

All the worst forms of rheumatism are being daily cured by Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy. This wonderful medicine never fails, and thousands who have suffered excruciating agony for years are instantly relieved and soon cured by a few doses.

Metcalfe's Anti-Bilious Pills are daily effecting wonders. They have cured over 9,000 persons of dyspepsia during the last three months. All those affected with that terrible disease are advised to try them.

Metcalfe's Honey Cough Balm. Are your children subject to the croup? Remember it comes like a thief in the night. If you value their lives keep a bottle of this wonderful medicine in the house. The dose is small and it never fails to effect a cure.

Those who have been subject to nervous headach, for years are restored to perfect health by one dose, forty drops, of Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy. It never fails.

Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania,

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,

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REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE AT COST.

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN ZWEDINGER,

tf No. 160 Smithfield street.

PERSONAL.

—The New York *World* of Wednesday says: "General McClellan who had intended to return to this country in the steamer Scotia, which yesterday arrived at this port, has been compelled by private business of importance to abandon that intention. After reaching London on his way here he was recalled to Paris, where he now is. Not only in France, but in Switzerland, in Germany, in Italy, in short, in every country which he has visited during his prolonged foreign tour, General McClellan has been received with an intelligent and respectful consideration which should gratify not only his many personal friends, but all right-minded and patriotic Americans."

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sumner are very much outraged at the liberties taken with their domestic affairs by the press. They indignantly deny that an estrangement has taken place, and insist that the felicity which crowned their nuptials is neither abated nor cooling, and that they are in love with one another. What becomes of the admission made by the friends of both, that an estrangement did exist, though not of the sort reported?

—The fact that Gen. Sherman's name is mentioned by Democrats in connection with the Presidency has called to mind a speech he made in Indianopolis in 1865. His language was substantially, if not in these exact words: He said that he never would, under any circumstances, enter the political politics, or allow his name to be used for any civil office. He had dedicated his life to the military service of the country, and in that service he expected to live and die. He hoped, however, that the time would never come again when he would have to draw his sword in anger, but if he did, he was at his country's service.

—The Utica *Herald* reports the recent appearance in Rome, of an old man, bent almost double, and in poverty and rags, who has been for twenty-eight or more years a convict in the English penal colony in Van Dieman's Land, subject to the severest treatment. He says that he was in Canada at the time of the "Patriots" outbreak, in 1837; was charged with complicity with their movements, and though innocent, was convicted and transported for life. He was then about twenty years of age, and has since neither seen nor heard from a friend; and though on his way to his former residence in Saratoga, not knowing whether he should find there a single soul that knows him.

—The trains for evening receptions are of most fabulous length. One of the Empress's afternoon robes is a black pouli, worked round and up each side in front with satin branches, that is, leaves of satin, and the bottom of each front width ends with a large satin branch—each having golden thread fibres which come out from under a central gold button in the belt. Flowers are thus formed of material with jewelled hearts for evening attire. Another of these court dresses is made of velvet and is trimmed with satin oak leaf branches. Branches of coral are also made of thick scarlet gimp on white satin. A lovely polka worn at St. Cloud was a white satin, trimmed with white lilac branches, heading a lace flounce round the bottom, and over all a tulle skirt spotted with crystal dewdrops. Gold galoon and gold braid will be much worn on black silk in the center of crossetts.

WESTERN NEWS.

The Rocky Mountain *News* learns that Holon Godfrey, the celebrated Indian fighter and ranchman, is about to desert Fort Wicked and remove up the Platte to the mouth of Big Thompson, where he will erect a bridge for the public.

Mr. Amos Lane, of the United States branch mint at Denver, reports that the deposit of gold for the months of July, August, September and October exceed those of the preceding twelve months by $4,291 67.

During the past five years great changes have been made in the school law of California, and the Stockton *Independent* says it is now conceded by those best qualified to judge, that the common school system of California is one of the best in the United States.

The Rocky Mountain *News* has no faith in the Indian treaties, and regards them as nothing more than a truce, in which the United States government, through its commissioners, has agreed to furnish a sufficient amount of subsistance to savages, to enable them to live during the winter, and to renew hostilities again next spring.

The Denver *News* proposes to meet with a counter proposition the proposal to cut off forty miles of the northern border of Colorado and add it to another territory. Says the *News*: Let a degree be placed on the northern boundaries of our territory, and then the gentlemen in Cheyenne who are suffering so much for a territorial government, can have one. * * * Frontiersmen fight fire with fire, and it may be well to fight annexation with annexation. The scheme of division is one at which two can play.

A LETTER from Paris says: "I learn from Rome that the British ambassador there has been in frequent conclave with Cardinal Antonelli since the decision come to by the Irish Bishops not to receive anything less than their dues in respect to the whole ecclesiastical revenues of the country. The British Government is especially anxious to curry favor with the Pope at this period; it seeks, like Napoleon, to avail itself of the influence of the Catholic Church to control agitative civil elements, and thought it was doing a very liberal thing—making an offer which the Vatican would hail with delight—in proposing a new apportionment of Irish ecclesiastical revenues. Antonelli listened calmly, appeared infinitely delighted, dismissed the envoy with his well known winning smile, and then dispatched to Ireland a message by a trusty courier—'Take the whole or none.'"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LARD OIL.

EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,

in Store and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.

S. C. HAMS AND DRIED BEEF

WE WILL HAVE READY FOR SALE ON MONDAY NEXT, SOME VERY CHOICE

New S. C. Hams,

F. SELLERS & CO.,

COR. PENN AND WAYNE STREETS.

CHURCH CARPETS.

We have a large and carefully selected Stock of

CARPETS,

Bought especially for

Carpeting Churches.

Embracing the Latest Styles used in the Churches of the Eastern Cities, which we offer to

ALL CHURCHES AND DENOMINATIONS

AT COST.

Also, all Grades and Widths of

Mattings Used for Churches,

AT COST.

We offer all Goods in our Line at a Great Reduction from last Summer's Prices.

BOYARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH STREET,

OVER BATES & BELL'S.

A SUPERB SUBSCRIPTION BOOK

AGENTS WANTED.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

Have now Ready for Subscribers

THE ELEGANT VOLUME,

ENTITLED

WORLD-NOTED WOMEN;

OR,

TYPES OF WOMANLY ATTRIBUTES OF ALL LANDS AND AGES.

By MARY COWDEN CLARKE. Illustrated with Seventeen Large Steel Engravings from Original Designs by Charles Stanl. One Volume, 8vo. Price, $5.00.

Bound Prospectuses, containing specimen sheets with blanks for subscribers' names, sau showing "atterns and bindings, at $1.50 each.

Circulars and Exclusive Territory given for Canvassing, on Application to

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

443 and 445 Broadway.

NOTICE.—TO JOHN L CONE and REANSELAER BAGLEY.

Take notice that a mouition issued out of the District Court of the United States, and to me directed, against One Hundred and Sixteen Barrels of Refined Coal Oil, Engine, Boiler, Tanks, Machinery and Apparatus for the Distillation and Refinery of Coal Oil, all being the property of the said John L. Cone and Reanselaer L. Bagley, of Venango county, and Twentieth Collection District of Pennsylvania. That you be and appear, and any other persons claiming the said property, be and appear before our said Court at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 18TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., then and there to intervene for their respective interests and make their allegations in that behalf.

THOS. H. HOWLEY,

U. S. Marshal Western District, Pa.

Marshal's Office, November 12, 1867.

PITTSBURGH GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY, 43 Market street, near Third, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUGH FITZPATRICK, PROPRIETOR.

Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pen Holders, wholesale and retail. Pens carefully repaired. Persons living out of the city having Pens to repair can send them by mail and they will be promptly returned.

SEGARS.

100,000 Connecticut and Pennsylvania Seed Segars, just received on consignment, and will be sold at very low prices at

ROBERT F. WEDDELL'S

Regularly Established Virginia Tobacco Agency,

Corner of Smithfield and Water sts

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

500 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA,

ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until it is completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE

To the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WORK HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE, MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WHOLE LINE IS NOW IN RUNNING ORDER, AND MORE LABORERS ARE NOW EMPLOYED UPON IT THAN EVER BEFORE. More than

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS IN MONEY

Have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the same enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interests, it gave the companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The available means of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, derived from the Government and its own stockholders, may be briefly summed up as follows:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS

Having thirty years to run and bearing six per cent. currency interest at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a *second lien* as security. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States Government, which also pays the company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, &c. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien. The claims against the Government since April of the current year amount to four and one-half times this interest.

2.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the government, and *no more, and only as the road progresses.* The Trustees for the bondholders are the Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New York, and the Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these bonds to the Company in accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—THE LAND GRANT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute *donation* from the government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the road, which will be worth less than $1 50 per acre at the lowest valuation.

4.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which over $5,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, completing much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties (who have already finished over 500 miles), at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars $68,058, per mile. This price includes all necessary workshops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, which will be furnished in the same amount and shall not be less than $5,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining one hundred and eighty-six of the eleven hundred miles assumed to be built by the Pacific Company to be $90,600 per mile.

The Total Cost of Eleven Hundred Miles Will be as Follows:

914 miles, at $68,058	$62,205,012
186 miles, at $90,000	16,740,000
And discount on bonds, prepays, &c.	4,198,002
Amount	$83,143,014

As the U. S. bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

Available Cash Resources for Building Eleven Hundred Miles:

U. S. Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital Stock paid in on the work now done	5,369,750
Land Grant, 11,080,000 acres, at $1 50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$83,145,750

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

Active inquiry has been made for a portion of these lands, and arrangements are now proposed to offer a part of them for sale. While their whole value will not be available for years to come, yet they will remain a very important source of revenue to the Company. The lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are selling at from $8 to $12 per acre, and other land-grant companies in the West are receiving equal prices for similar properties.

FUTURE BUSINESS.

The most skeptical have never expressed a doubt that when the Union Pacific Railroad is finished the immense business that must flow over it, as the only railroad connecting the two grand divisions of the North American continent, will be one of the wonders of railway transportation; and as it will have no competitor, it can always charge remunerative rates. The Pacific Railroad Company of New York is now running a regular line of its splendid steamers between San Francisco and China and Japan, which is doubtless the pioneer of other lines that will traverse the Pacific Ocean laden with the teas, spices and other products of Eastern Asia. Excepting some very heavy or bulky articles, of comparatively low values, shortening the distance in the direction of freights, all most of these cargoes will find their natural transit over the Union Pacific Railroad.

It is quite within bounds to say that its traffic will be limited only by the capacity of the Line, and that no other road will find a *double track* so necessary. California and Oregon must not only be supplied with means of transport for its passengers, mail, treasure and other freights, but the inhabitants of Dakotah, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana will communicate with the older states almost entirely by this road. It will be the avenue to all the great mining districts, which is only awaiting this ready means of communication to receive a population that will develop its vast mineral and other resources, and which would of itself furnish ample business for a railway line.

EARNINGS FROM WAY BUSINESS.

While the through business of the Company will be amply remunerative, it is still in the future, but the local business on the part of the road in operation has been most satisfactory.

During the quarter ending July 31, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's Report shows the following results:

EARNINGS.

Passengers, Freight, Telegraph and Mails	$743,755 54
Transportation of Contractors' Materials and Men	479,283 41
Total	$1,303,038 95

EXPENSES.

Fuel, Repairs, Offices, Conductors, Trains, &c.	$395,530 92
NET EARNINGS to balance	807,508 03
Total	$1,303,038 95

The net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter were $237,966 50. The account for the COMMERCIAL BUSINESS stands as follows:

Earnings for May, June and July	$743,755 54
Expenses	337,966 50
Net Profit	$385,789 04

The amount of Bonds the Company are issuing is 343 miles, at $16,000 per mile is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium to correspond with currency earnings is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

First Mortgage Bonds,

Whose principal is so amply provided for, and whose interest is so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

And are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER, and at the current rate of premium on gold pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Third and Wood sts.

S. MCCLEAN & CO., 75 Fourth street.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St.

CLARK, DODGE & Co., Bankers, 51 Wall St.,

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall St.

And by the Company's advertised Agents through out the United States, of whom maps and new descriptive pamphlets may be obtained on application. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

JOHN J. CISCO,

TREASURER,

NEW YORK.

November 11, 1867. cod

TREES, TREES, TREES.

A very large stock of

FRUIT AND SHADE TREES,

EVERGREENS AND GRAPE VINES,

For sale by

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

Send for a catalogue.

RYE.

A FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS

WANTED BY

DANIEL WALLACE,

353 Liberty street,

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 31x46. Address COMMERCIAL

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
Pittsburgh, November 11, 1867.

☞ PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD ANNUAL MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY, (second day of DECEMBER NEXT, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

JNO. H. PAGE, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH & BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER R. R. COMPANY,
Pitt

The Daily Commercial

"The Old Roman World."

Charles Scribner & Co., New York, have issued a volume entitled "The Old Roman World, the Grandeur and Failure of its Civilization." The work is by John Lord, LL.D. It is in fourteen chapters, with an introduction, contains 605 pages, is published by Charles Scribner & Co., and is handsomely printed and bound. For the sake of those who may be led to purchase the work, we will say it is for sale in Pittsburgh at the Book Store of Davis, Clarke & Co., Wood street. Mr. Lord has made history the study of a life-time. He is thoroughly imbued with ancient and classic lore, he is widely and profoundly read, he is felicitous in the use of language, clear, precise, somewhat ornate, dignified, and enthusiastic. The peculiar nerve of the man is exhibited in every line of his writings.

Mr. Lord's picture of Rome, and it is only an outline, is strong, lifelike and graphic. He comprehends the extent and the possibility of Pagan civilization, and shows that the civilization crumbled to pieces at the height of its power, from its own intrinsic efforts, leaving a rich legacy to the future, and having its place supplied with a truer, juster, and more humane philosophy and religion.

We make a few quotations from the introduction to the work, thus presenting an outline of Mr. Lord's treatment of the subject, and then give a few brief scenes from the work itself. Of "Early Rome" he says:

Early Roman history is chiefly the detail of successful wars aggressive and uncompromising, in which we see a fierce and selfish patriotism, an indomitable will, a hard, unpitying temper, great practical sagacity, patience and perseverance, superiority to adverse fortune, faith in national destinies, heroic sentiments, and grand ambition. We see a nation of citizen soldiers, an iron race of conquerors, bent on conquest, on glory, on self-exaltation, attaching but little value to the individual man, but exalting the integrity and unity of the state. We see no fitful policy, no abandonment to the enjoyment of the fruits of victory, no rest, no repose, no love of art or literature, but an unbounded passion for domination. The Romans toiled, and suffered, and died—never wearied, never discouraged, never satisfied, until their mission was accomplished, and the world lay bleeding and prostrate at their feet.

And yet the real grandeur of Rome is associated with the Emperors. With their accession there is a change in the policy of the state from war to peace. There is a greater desire to preserve than extend the limits of the empire. The passion for war is succeeded by a passion for government and laws. Labor and toil give place to leisure and enjoyment. Great works of art appear, and these become historical. The city is changed from brick to marble, and palaces and theaters, and temples become colossal. Painting and sculpture ornament every part of the city. There are now marble busts than living men. Life becomes more complicated and factitious. Enormous fortunes are accumulated. A liberal patronage is extended to artists. Literature declines, but great masterpieces of genius are still produced.

Medicine, law and science flourish. A beautiful suburban life is seen on all the hills, while gardens and villas are the object of perpetual panegyric. From all corners of the earth strangers flock to see the wonders of the mighty metropolis, more crowded than London, more magnificent than Paris, more luxurious than New York. Fetes, shows, processions, gladiatorial combats, chariot races, form the amusement of the vast populace. A majestic centralized power controls all kingdoms, and races and people.

Out of this iron despotism and this comprehensive scheme of permanent glory there came the time when "the nations at last enjoyed peace and prosperity, and Christianity was born and spread. A new power silently arose, which was destined to change government, and science, and all the relations of social life, and lay a foundation for a new and more glorious structure of society than what Paganism could possibly create."

Of this new power, Mr. Lord says:

Roman history, so grand and so mournful, on the whole suggests cheering views for humanity, since out of the ruins, amid the storms, aloft above the conflagration, there came certain indestructible forces, which, when united with Christianity, developed a new and more glorious condition of humanity. Creation succeeded destruction. All that was valuable in art, in science, in literature, in philosophy, in laws, has been preserved. The useless alone has perished with the worn-out races themselves. The light with scholars and artists, and poets, and philosophers, and lawgivers kindled, illuminated the path of the future guides of mankind. And especially the great ideas which the persecuted Christians unfolded, projected themselves into the shadows of mediæval Europe, and gave a new direction to human thought and life. New sentiments arose, more poetic and majestic than ever existed in the ancient world, giving radiance to homes, peace to families, elevation to woman, liberty to the slave, compassion for the miserable, self-respect to the man of toil, exultation to the martyr, patience to the poor, and glorious hopes to all; so that in rudeness, in poverty, in discomfort, in slavery, in isolation, in obloquy, peace and happiness were born, and a new race, with noble elements of character, arose in the majesty of renovated strength to achieve still grander victories, and confer higher blessings on mankind.

In the first chapter the author discusses the Early History of Rome, and describes their conquests and their military science. The second chapter relates to the Material Grandeur of the Empire, its extent, boundaries, commerce, wealth and unity. It closes as follows:

"The earth had but one capital—one great center of attraction. To an Egyptian, even, Alexandria was only provincial. He must travel to the banks of the Tiber to see something greater than his own capital. It was the seat of government for one hundred and twenty millions of people. It was the arbiter of taste and fashion. It was the home of Generals and Senators and statesmen, of artists and scholars and merchants, who were renowned throughout the empire. It was enriched by the contributions of conquered nations for eight hundred years. It contained more marble statues than living inhabitants. Every spot was consecrated by associations; every temple had a history; every palace had been the scene of festivities which made it famous; every monument pointed to the deeds of the illustrious dead, and awoke the pride of the most powerful families which aristocratic ages had created."

In the third chapter, the Wonders of Ancient Rome, its architecture, aqueducts, streets and roads are described, and the author concludes in the following elegant language:

Rome was the center, and the glory, and the pride of all the nations of antiquity. It seems impossible that such a city could ever be taken by enemies, or fall into decay. "*Quamdiu stabit Roma cadet et mundus*," said the admiring Saxons three hundred years after the injuries inflicted by Goths and Vandals. Nor has Rome died. Never has she entirely passed into the hands of her enemies. A hundred times on the verge of annihilation, she was never annihilated. She never accepted the stranger's yoke—she never was permanently subjected to the barbarian. She continued to be Roman after the imperial presence had departed. She was Roman when fires, and inundations, and pestilence, and famine, and barbaric soldiers desolated the city. She was Roman when the Popes held Christendom in a base subserviency. She was Roman when Rienzi attempted to revive the virtues of the heroic ages, and when Michael Angelo restored the wonders of Apollodorus. And Roman that city will remain, whether as the home of Princes, or the future capital of the Kings of Italy, or the resort of travelers, or the school of artists, or the seat of a spiritual despotism which gains strength as political and temporal power passes away before the ideas of the new races and the new civilization.

The fourth chapter treats of Art in Rome; the fifth, of the Constitution; the sixth, of Jurisprudence; the seventh, of Literature; the eighth, of Grecian Philosophy; the ninth, of Roman Scientific Knowledge.

Chapter ten brings us to a consideration of the internal condition of the Empire; the wealth of its rich men; the squalor of its poor; the demoralizing effect of slavery, of luxury, of the public amusements; the hopelessness of reform, and the preparations for ruin. This chapter abounds in impressive pictures. We quote a few lines:

There were no proper conservative forces. The poison had descended to the extremities of the social system. A corrupt body must die when vitality had fled. The soul was gone. Principles, patriotism, virtue had all passed away. The barbarians were advancing to conquer and desolate. There was no power to resist them but enervated and timid legions, with the accumulated vices of all the nations of the earth, which they had been learning for four hundred years. Society must needs resolve itself into its original elements when men would not make sacrifices, and so few belonged to their country. The machine was sure to break up at the first great shock. No State could stand with such an accumulation of wrongs, with such complicated and fatal diseases eating at the vitals of the Empire. Nothing, according to natural laws, could save the Empire. It was doomed. Retributive justice must march on in its majestic course. The Empire had accomplished its mission. The time came for it to die.

In the eleventh chapter the Fall of the Empire is described, and the successive inroads of barbarians are recorded. In the twelfth chapter Mr. Lord shows how inadequate Pagan civilization was to arrest the Fall, and in the thirteenth chapter he shows why Christianity failed to avert the disaster. We quote a few lines in which the Puritan and the Roman are contrasted:

The Puritan character was as full of passion as it was of sacrifices. We read of the existence and culture of friendship, love and social happiness when the country was most sterile, and the difficulty of earning a living greatest. There was an outward stateliness and sobriety produced by toil and danger. But when people felt they could unbend, they were not ice-bergs but volcanoes, because the fires which burned unseen were those of the soul. The spirit of wine is manditu and short-lived. It prompts to no labor, and indies no sacrifices. It is Satanic; it blazes and dies, a horrid mockery, exultant and evanescent. But the joy of homes, the beaming face of forgiveness, the charity which covers a multitude of faults, the assistance rendered in hours of darkness and difficulty, enthusiasm for truth, the aspiration for a higher life, the glorious interchange of thoughts and sentiments, these are well-springs of life, of peace, and of power. Nothing is to be relied upon which does not stimulate the higher faculties of the mind and soul. Ease of living dants the moral sensibilities, and even the beauty of Nature is not appreciated, when "all save the spirit of man is divine." But when men are earnest and true, uncorrupted by the vices of self-interest, and unseduced by the pleasures of factitious life, then even Nature, in all her wildness, is a teacher and an inspiration. The grand landscape, the rugged rocks, the mystic forests, and the lofty mountains, barren though they be, bring out higher sentiments than the smiling vineyard, or the rich orange grove, or the fertile corn field, where slaves do the labor, lazy proprietors recline on luxurious couches to take their mild-day sleep, or toy with frivolous voluptuousness. Neither a great nor a free country, is anything, if only pride and folly are fostered; while isolation, poverty, and physical discomfort, if accompanied by piety and resignation, are frequently the highest boon which Providence bestows to keep man in mind of Him.

In the fourteenth and last chapter, the author discourses of the legacy of the Early Church to Future Generations, and promises another volume in which "the labors of the Christian Fathers in founding the new civilization which still reigns among the nations," will be presented more in detail.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.

From the creation of the world, in all ages and climes, it has been customary to set apart certain days for special religious observances. This has not always been influenced by the light of Christian knowledge, nor by any proper conception of the character of that Great Being "who ruleth the earth in righteousness," and "who daily loadeth with his benefits," but by an innate sense of the existence of an over-ruling Power, by which the world, and all it contains, are governed and controlled. Aided by the dictates of cultivated reason, and the teachings of revelation, we, however, are taught to recognize in Him the Supreme Ruler of every Nation, to whom we are indebted for existence and all the blessings we enjoy, and to whom we are constant and fervent thanksgiving and praise. It is he who "visiteth the earth and waterest it;" who "enricheth the fountains with the springing rain thereof;" who "crowneth the year with his goodness, and whose paths drop fatness;" who "scatterest the rain upon the earth, and covereth the valleys with corn;" who "maketh the outgoings of the morning and of the evening to rejoice;" who "in our rouge and strength" "speaketh and it is done," and "saveth us from our enemies;" whose "throne is forever and ever," and who "bestoweth the nations whose God is the Lord."

On all sides we see increased assurances of the "loving-kindness" of an All-wise Parent of Good, who has conducted our nation through a long and terrible war, and permitted our people to repose once more in safety, "without any to molest them or to make them afraid." The monstrous sentiment of clemion is no longer tolerated. The Flag, the Union, and the Constitution are esteemed as the safe guards of the rights and liberties of the people, and are reverred and defended as the ark of their political safety.

A kind Providence has not grown weary of supplying our continuous wants. A bountiful harvest has rewarded the labors of the husbandman. Flocks and herds are scattered in countless numbers over our val eys and hills. Commerce is uninterrupted, and vessels laden with the products of nature and of art, speed unmolested, over the trackless deeps. No fell pestilence, famine, political or social evils, financial embarrassments or commercial distress have been permitted to stay the progress and happiness of the people of this great Commonwealth; but peace, health, education, morality, religion, social improvement and refinement, their attendant blessings, have filled the cup of comfort and enjoyment to overflowing.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him who controls the destinies of nations as well as of individuals, and "from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift," and to whom we are deeply indebted for all these and the richer blessings of our common Christianity, let us unitedly give our most devout gratitude and hearty thanksgiving.

I, therefore, do hereby recommend that THURSDAY, the 28th day of November next, be set apart as a day of praise and thanksgiving, that all secular and worldly business be suspended, and the people assemble in their various places of worship to acknowledge their gratitude, and offer up prayers for a continuance of Divine favor.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second. JNO. W. GEARY.

By the Governor:

F. JORDAN, Secretary of State. td

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☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—FEVER AND AGUE.—The preparations of Quinine and Calomel prescribed by the faculty for this disease, are more destructive in their ravages on the human body than the complaint itself, verifying the old adage—"a remedy worse than the disease"—Holloway's Pills poison no mineral poison, and are more speedy and effectious in promoting a permanent cure. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ CAUTION.—We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert Tea Services, etc., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark thus:

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Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate. GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate, Providence, R. I. TUF

☞ THREE PHYSICIANS' APPROVAL FROM PITTSBURGH.

Concerning the unexcelled value of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

From Vena, M. D., Pittsburgh.

Hoff's Malt Extract is a tonic the best thing known, especially for convalescents and invalids, as a nutritious beverage it is not to be excelled and much in favor by the ladies in consequence of its pleasant taste.

From Schwetendick, M. D., Temp ranceville, formerly Prussian Military Physician.

Hoff's Malt Extract is so well known that it wants no recommendation in physicians. Thousands of bottles were used under my hands in the Hospitals with the best results. I prescribe it often and with pleasure.

From Schaeffer, M D, Allegheny.

One might search through a whole drug store, from A to Z, without finding such a reliable and efficacious remedy as Hoff's Malt Extract. It is wonderful, healing in cases of secretions on the Lungs and Chest. I have had occasion a hundred times to recommend it, and always with benefit. Might the public use and physicians prescribe it generally

For sale at Druggists and Grocers.

FR. SPONHOLTZ, Agent, 415 Liberty street. Also by O. HARTUNG, 173 Smithfield street. C. F. BAUMAN, 107 Ohio street, Allegheny City, and A. KOCH, Birmingham. eod

☞ COUGHS, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION

Cured by ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. d

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, JR.

July 1st, 1867. JOHN D. BAILEY.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

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MANSION HOUSE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

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This first-class Hotel has been purchased by the undersigned, and will hereafter be CONDUCTED IN THE MOST APPROVED MANNER. It contains OVER ONE HUNDRED WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, comfortable and well ventilated. Day Boarders received on moderate terms. The MANSION HOUSE is within two minutes walk of the UNION RAILWAY DEPOT, and convenient to the business part of the city. Connected with the establishment is a Lager Beer Hall, in which Evening Entertainments, Concerts, &c., will be given. The new proprietors promise to spare no pains or expense to render their Hotel one of the *best in the State.*

tf WAGNER & ZIESSLER.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

FOURTH STREET,

BET. WASHINGTON & FRANKLIN AVENUES,

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The undersigned, formerly a joint partner in the Everett House, takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and the public generally, that he has taken the St. Nicholas for a term of years. The site Hotel has been renovated, refitted and refurnished with modern improvements and conveniences, and every way comfortable. My table will be provided with the best the market affords and charges moderate, and every attention given to supply the wants of the guests. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. $2 50 PER DAY.

E. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

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McFARLAND & COLLINS,

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A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

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CRUMB CLOTHS, DRUGGETS,

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PAPER COLLAR,

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THESE GOODS ARE MADE IN

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Mens Cuffs, all sizes, in LINEN FINISH, PLAIN AND GLACE. We are prepared to say that we have the finest line of LADIES' GOODS, both in COLLARS and CUFFS now in the market. For sale to the trade by

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I am now prepared to fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of

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All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 102 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—50 PER CENT. SAVED! Spear's Anti-Dust Gas Burner STOVES for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Stores, Offices, etc., secures perfect cleanliness when poking the fire; entire safety of the fire and free dom from dust; requires very little attention; facilitates ventilation of room, and is a first-class gas consumer. Send for a circular, or call and examine. ROBERTS & SHERRATT, Agents, No. 61 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

NEW GOODS.

Choice Buckwheat Flour, Jersey Cranberries, Shaker Dried Corn, New Raisins, Corn Meal, Edwards' Tomatoes, Winslow's Green Corn, fresh Pineapple, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Cherries, &c.

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A LARGE STOCK AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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CLOAKINGS,

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT, CHEAP AT

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REAL LACES,

REAL LACES.

We have just opened this day some superb styles of

REAL POINT GAUZE HANDKERCHIEFS,

REAL POINT GAUZE FANCHONS,

REAL POINT GAUZE COIFFURES,

REAL POINT GAUZE BARBES,

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This lot is part of a special importation and are offered at much under regular prices. Ladies will find some elegant goods in this lot and well worth their attention.

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WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOUR AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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CHEAP GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.

FRENCH POPLINS.

IRISH POPLINS.

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YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.

YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.

BUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.

TABLE LINENS.

10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.

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OFFICE, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS, mths Over National Bank of Commerce.

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800 bush. prime Yellow Onions,

Just received and for sale at 360 LIBERTY ST.

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We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

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To our large and well selected stock of

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Of every variety and style, and particularly to full lines of

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HATS,

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ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

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8,350 LBS. FRESH GROUND BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

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NOW OFFER FOR SALE,

1,200 doz Canned Peaches; 1,500 doz Tomatoes;
600 doz Green Corn; 300 doz Green Peas;
100 doz Lima Beans; 100 doz String Beans;
200 doz Damson Plums;
200 doz Strawberries; 200 doz Blackberries;
150 doz Whortleberries; 100 doz Fresh Pears;
150 doz Cherries; 200 doz Pineapple.
25 doz Assorted Pie Fruit;
200 doz pint and quart Ketchup;
300 doz pint, quart and half gallon Pickles;
40 bbls Pickles, 45 mats Raisins;
500 boxes New Herring;
200 drums New Figs;
50 cases quarter and half cans Sardines;
50 doz Brandy Peaches;
50 doz one pound Lobsters;
100 doz Assorted Jellies;
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50 boxes Bakers Chocolates; 300 bags Nuts, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts and Pea Nuts.

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Is now receiving

MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNES,

OF THE CELEBRATED VINTAGE 1865.

SILLERY, FLEUR DE SILLERY,

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And would invite the attention of dealers and others to these superb and rich Champagnes.

The 1865 is even superior to that of 1848, and is considered the finest Wine ever produced.

Sherry, Port, Claret, Madeira, &c., always on hand.

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Coffees, Sugars, Molasses,

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A large and complete stock at low figures.

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MEANS & COFFIN,

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HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED

Stock of Groceries,

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WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

JOHN ROTH.....J. F. ROTH.

JOHN ROTH & SON,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, RUMS, WHISKIES, &c.,

No. 307 LIBERTY, opposite Smithfield st.,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Wholesale Store at the above place, and will be ready from MONDAY, the 21st day of October, to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of all who will favor them.

The long and well established reputation of JOHN ROTH will be sufficient guarantee for the superior qualities and purity of their goods, and it will be their aim to uphold the same.

For medical purposes particular attention is expressly directed to the large stock of OLD GERMAN WINES and superior qualities of FRENCH COGNACS.

Orders left at No. 26 DIAMOND will also promptly be attended to.

tf JOHN ROTH & SON.

R. P. GETTY,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 55, N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN M. TIERNAN.....MALCOLM HAY.

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LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,

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Real Estate bought and sold, and Mortgages negotiated.

MANUFACTURERS.

NO MORE BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Harrison Steam Boiler.

CANNOT BE BURST UNDER ANY STEAM PRESSURE.

For Safety, Economy and Durability without a rival.

American Anti-Incrustator,

For removing Scale from Boilers and preventing its formation. Also, prevents many the dangerous electric forces, which cause Boiler Explosions.

A PERFECT SAFEGUARD CAN BE ATTACHED to any Boiler.

BROWN'S PATENT

Low Water Reporters,

A reliable Instrument for the various purposes, and WHICH REQUIRES NO READJUSTMENT WHEN ONCE ATTACHED.

Le Van's Patent Grate Bars

FOR SALE ONLY BY

BUTLER & CHRISTIE,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINE BROKERS,

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Also for sale Giffard's Injectors, Steam Guages, Lubricators, Steam Pumps and Machinery of all kinds.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,

BRASS AND IRON

FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS

Railway, Steamboat, Engineers, Rolling Mill, Refinery and Oil Well Supplies,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MALLEABLE AND GRAY IRON GAS & STEAM FITTINGS,

PLUMBERS' AND GAS FITTERS' GOODS.

ALL KINDS OF PLANED BRASS WORK.

EASTMAN, ASHCROFT, ALLEN'S, AND ALL KINDS OF STEAM AND WATER GUAGES.

GIFFORD'S INJECTORS.

Agents for JUDSON'S GOVERNOR VALVES, same price as at works).

We also manufacture the ECLIPSE STEAM PUMP of capacity from 50 to 1,500 gallons, per minute, and saves from 50 to 70 per cent. of fuel over all other Pumping Engines in Pittsburgh. The Eclipse Pump is more simple than any steam Pump in the market. Oil men and others wanting Steam Pumps please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Agents for the CAMDEN GAS PIPE CUTTING MACHINE, the best in the market for cutting screws on pipes.

STEAM ENGINE INDICATORS, an instrument to demonstrate the cut-off at each end of the stroke, and to regulate the same by it. Engineers are invited to call and examine the instrument.

NEPHEW'S PATENT ROTARY DYNOMOMETER AND OIL TESTER.

HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RADIATORS.

Steam Whistles

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

WORKINGMEN'S MEETING.—General Cary and Isaac J. Neal are to address a Workingmen's meeting in Lafayette Hall to-morrow evening.

RECOVERED.—Alderman John A. Strain has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to be in his office again.

LARCENY OF LEATHER.—A man Dan. O'Brien was arrested on Barker's alley, below Liberty street, on a charge of stealing leather from the factory of Lancaster county, took place at the Union Park, Allegheny, on Wednesday afternoon, and resulted in the success of Kendrick.

RESIGNED.—Major George W. Murphy, for some time past chief clerk in the United States Marshal's office in this city, has resigned his position and accepted the charge of the Bank reptory Department at New Orleans under Major-General Frank J. H. rott, United States Marshal of Louisiana. Major Murphy will leave for the Crescent City about the 20th inst. He will be succeeded by Major Joe Brown, the position having been tendered him by General Sheridan.

THIS is the season when all sorts of complaints to which flesh is heir afflict the community; and the Drug Store is a blessing—if it is only a good one. There many still be those who have not visited the corner of Market street and the Diamond—otherwise Fleming's—and taken advantage of the compounding of the stock of all who are seeking for the compounding of prescriptions, chemicals and other things, to articles, and lots of Market street and Diamond.

RUNAWAY.—Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Cook a resident of Reserve township, on Saturday along Ohio street, Allegheny City, in a wagon, when his horse struck an obstruction and was thrown out. He took fright and ran away. The vehicle came in contact with an obstruction and was upset. The driver was thrown violently to the ground, and in falling was brown violently to the ground, and in falling was thrown violently to the ground, and in falling was thrown violently to the ground, and in falling was thr